RBAC访问控制实验

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设计思路:

一.总体架构

使用python编程,模拟实现了基于RBAC模型的权限管理架构。

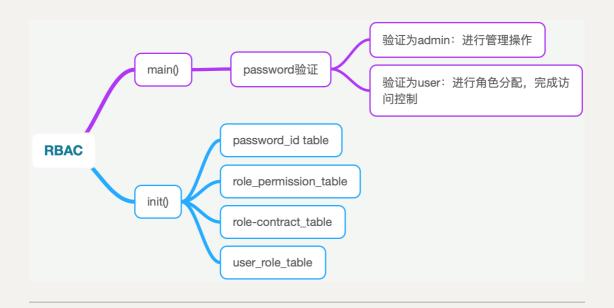
代码主要分为:规则初始化(init.py) 和主要操作(main.py)两大板块

init.py负责生成用户角色关联表、角色权限关联表、用户密码表等关键信息,并且以文件形式存储(存为npy格式)

main.py 分用户登陆和管理员登陆两大功能。

用户登陆,会进入RBAC模型进行权限验证和操作;

管理员登陆,可以对init中的各种表格和映射关系进行修改。



二.具体设计

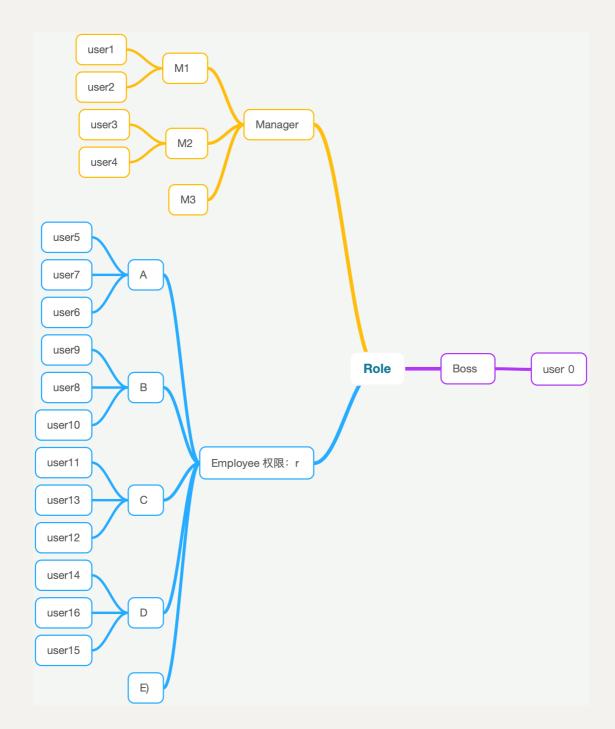
init部分

假设公司共有18名成员--user0--user16,和一位admin。

Password-id table:用于在第一次登陆时确认他们的身份。简单起见,用户密码表按如下初始化:

用户	密码
admin	ad
User0	0
User1	1
User2	2
User3	3
User4	4
User5	5
User6	6
User7	7
User8	8
User9	9
User10	10
User11	11
User12	12
User13	13
User14	14
User15	15
User16	16

User-role-table:存储用户角色的分配关系,分配关系如下:



role_contract_table:记录每个角色被分配的用户数量。在进行角色用户映射关系修改时,会被查找并且进行互斥检查。互斥检查依据: boss角色仅能分配给1名用户; M1/M2角色最多仅能分配给2用户; 员工不限。

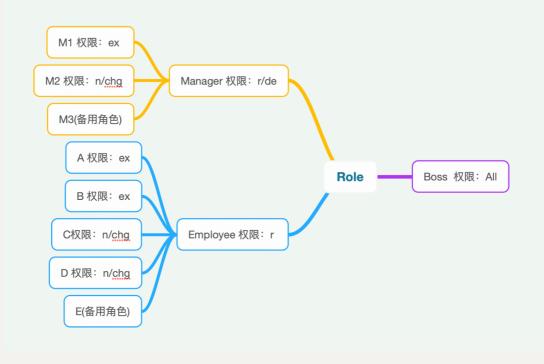
role_contract={'boss':1,'M1':2,'M3':2,'A':3,'B':3,'C':3,'D':3}

role_contract_table_standard:初始化时将role_contract_table复制一份,作为互斥标准; 修改映射关系后**, boss和manager**的用户数量不得超过此表

User-permission-table:记录每个角色的权限。

具体权限参考说明文档:

公司员工A,B可以对其中的文件具有读取,执行的权限;他们的部门经理M1具有读取、删除、执行的权限;公司员工C、D具有这些文件的新建、读取、更改的权限;他们的经理M2具有新建、删除、读取、更改的权限;公司的大boss拥有所有权限。



```
role_perm_tb=({'boss':['r','w','de','ex','n','chg'],'manager':
['r','de'],'M1':['ex'],'M2':['n','chg'],'employee':['r'],'A':
['ex'],'B':['ex'],'C':['n','chg'],'D':['n','chg']})
```

具体代码:

```
paswd_id={}
user_role_tb=list(''for i in range(100))
role_perm_tb={}
#role_extend_tb={}
role_contract={}
role_contract_standard={}

def init():

#密码--用户表
paswd_id={'admin':'ad','number i':'user i'}

#用户--角色表 假定初始有17个user

user_role_tb[0]='boss'
user_role_tb[1]='M1'
```

```
user role tb[2]='M1'
  user_role_tb[3]='M2'
  user_role_tb[4]='M2'
  for i in range(3):
    user role tb[5+i]='A'
  for i in range(3):
    user_role_tb[8+i]='B'
  for i in range(3):
    user role tb[11+i]='C'
  for i in range(3):
    user_role_tb[14+i]='D'
 #角色--权限表
 role perm tb=({'boss':['r','w','de','ex','n','chg'],'manager':
['r','de'],'M1':['ex'],'M2':['n','chg'],'employee':['r'],'A':
['ex'],'B':['ex'],'C':['n','chg'],'D':['n','chg']})
 #角色--互斥表,表面每个角色已经被分配给了多少用户
 role contract={'boss':1,'M1':2,'M3':2,'A':3,'B':3,'C':3,'D':3}
role contract standard=role contract
 np.save('role_perm_tb.npy',role_perm_tb)
  np.save('user_role_tb.npy',user_role_tb)
  np.save('paswd_id.npy',paswd_id)
  np.save('role_contract.npy',role_contract)
  np.save('role_contract_standard.npy',role_contract_standard)
init()
```

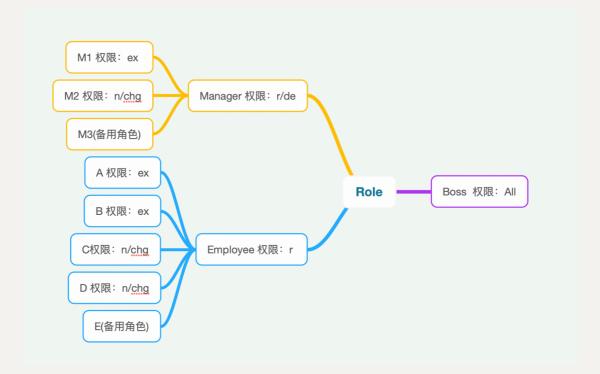
main 部分--角色结构与权限分配

使用python class,定义并完成角色之间的继承关系:

set()函数用来初始化各角色的权限;

子类继承了父类的权限,并且拥有自己独有的权限;

角色权限继承关系:



具体代码:

```
class role(object):
  def __init__(self):
   self.info =''
    self.perm =[]
  def set(self):
   #(self.num)++
    pass
class boss(role):
  def set(self):
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['boss'])
class manager(role):
  def set(self):
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['manager'])
class employee(role):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['employee'])
```

```
class A(employee):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['A'])
class B(employee):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role perm tb['B'])
class C(employee):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['C'])
class D(employee):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['D'])
#备用
class E(employee):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['E'])
class M1(manager):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['M1'])
class M2(manager):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['M2'])
#备用
class M3(manager):
  def set(self):
    super().set()
    self.perm.append(role_perm_tb['M3'])
```

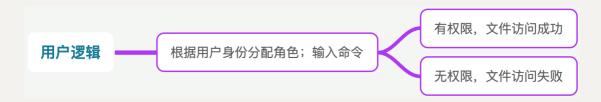
main 部分--用户逻辑: 角色分配与文件访问

main函数具体框架:

```
def main():
    load()

#从外部加载init函数初始化的各张表格
    pwd=input('password:')
    print('identity:')

#根据密码判断用户类型
    if pwd == (paswd_id['admin']):
        print('admin')
        admin()#进入管理员逻辑
    else:
        print('normal user')
        user(pwd)#进入用户逻辑
```



进入用户逻辑后,首先查找user_role_tb,为用户分配角色;按角色新建并初始化相应的角色类对象;之后根据类对象的perm属性与用户输入的命令比对,权限匹配就成功完成文件访问操作;失败就返回失败信息

```
def user(pwd):
    print('-----')
    index=int(pwd)
    role=user_role_tb[index]
    print('your role:'+role)

#角色新建并初始化相应的角色类对象
if role=='boss':
    r=boss()
    r.set()
    perm=numpy_concatenate(r.perm)
    print(perm)

elif role=='M1':
    r=M1()
    r.set()
```

```
perm=numpy_concatenate(r.perm)
 print(perm)
elif role=='M2':
 r=M2()
 r.set()
 perm=numpy_concatenate(r.perm)
 print(perm)
elif role=='A':
 r=A()
 r.set()
 perm=numpy_concatenate(r.perm)
 print(perm)
elif role=='B':
 r=B()
 r.set()
 perm=numpy_concatenate(r.perm)
 print(perm)
elif role=='C':
 r=C()
 r.set()
 perm=numpy_concatenate(r.perm)
 print(perm)
elif role=='D':
 r=D()
 r.set()
 perm=numpy_concatenate(r.perm)
 print(perm)
print('----')
print('please type in your order:')
while(1):
 order=input('>')
 if not order:
   break
#根据类对象的perm属性与用户输入的命令比对
  elif order in perm:
    success() #成功
  else:
   fail() #失败
```

操作效果:

用户0登陆,分配角色为boss;能执行所有权限操作;

用户4登陆, 角色为M2; 对文件拥有新建、删除权限, 但没有执行权限;

用户7登陆, 角色为A, 对文件没有写的权限;

main 部分--管理员逻辑:



进入管理员逻辑后, admin可以输入指令:

输入命令tables,可以查看所有表格;

```
********************
input orders:tables
password_id table:
admin:ad
number i:user i
role_permission_table:
boss:['r', 'w', 'de', 'ex', 'n', 'chg']
manager:['r', 'de']
M1:['ex']
M2:['n', 'chg']
employee:['r']
A:['ex']
B:['ex']
C:['n', 'chg']
D:['n', 'chg']
user_role_table:
user 0: boss
user 1: M1
user 2: M1
user 3: M2
user 4: M2
user 5: A
user 6: A
user 7: A
user 8: B
user 9: B
user 10: B
user 11: C
user 12: C
user 13: C
user 14: D
user 15: D
user 16: D
```

输入命令modify,可以选择修改 password-user、role-permission、user-role三大映射关系;

```
input orders:modify
what to modify?
  type 1:password_id
  type 2:role_permission
  type 3:user_role
>
```

修改role-permission: 例如修改M2的权限,可以选择增加权限或者删除权限;

```
input orders:modify
what to modify?
  type 1:password_id
  type 2:role_permission
  type 3:user_role
>2
the role you want to modify is:
role:M2
type a:add permission
type b:delete permission
>>
```

增加ex权限:

```
type a:add permission
type b:delete permission
>>a
the permission to add is:
>>>ex
boss:['r', 'w', 'de', 'ex', 'n', 'chg']
manager:['r', 'de']
M1:['ex']
M2:['n', 'chg', 'ex']
employee:['r']
A:['ex']
B:['ex']
C:['n', 'chg']
D:['n', 'chg']
success
```

删除chg权限:

```
the role you want to modify is:
role:M2
type a:add permission
type b:delete permission
the permission to delete is:
>>>chg
boss:['r', 'w', 'de', 'ex', 'n', 'chg']
manager:['r', 'de']
M1:['ex']
M2:['n', 'ex']
employee:['r']
A:['ex']
B:['ex']
C:['n', 'chg']
D:['n', 'chg']
success
```

修改后, 角色权限表更新后会保存近外部的npy文件中。

修改user-role映射关系: 首先选择添加或删除user;

如果删除user,输入user编号;该user就会被解除角色绑定;

```
input orders:modify
what to modify?
type 1:password_id
type 2:role_permission
type 3:user_role
>3
type a:add a user
type b:delete a user
>>b
the user number to delete is:
>>>11
user role table:
user 0: boss
user 1: M1
user 2: M1
user 3: M2
user 4: M2
user 5: A
user 6: A
user 7: A
user 8: B
user 9: B
user 10: B
user 11: no role
user 12: C
user 13: C
user 14: D
user 15: D
user 16: D
user 22: A
success
```

如果添加user,输入要赋予它的角色;

如果该角色是boss/manager, (初始化用户数<3),就会进入互斥检查;如果现在已经绑定的用户数量已经大于等于标准,就不允许该操作:

```
if f=='a':
    print('the role you want to modify is:')
    r=input('role:')
    if role_contract_standard[r]<3 and
role_contract[r]>=role_contract_standard[r]:
    print('access denied!')
    break
```

举例: M2已经被绑定了两个用户, 无法新增用户关系:

```
(base) → RBAC python main.py
password:ad
identity:
admin
***************
* You are the admin. Now you can type these orders: *
* tables -- check all the tables
* modify --modify any tables
****************
input orders:modify
what to modify?
type 1:password_id
type 2:role_permission
type 3:user_role
>3
type a:add a user
type b:delete a user
the role you want to modify is:
role:M2
access denied!
```

如果互斥检查通过,该用户就被成功绑定了这个角色

```
******************
input orders:modify
what to modify?
 type 1:password_id
 type 2:role_permission
 type 3:user_role
>3
type a:add a user
type b:delete a user
>>a
the role you want to modify is:
role:A
the user number to add is:
>>>22
user 0: boss
user 1: M1
user 2: M1
user 3: M2
user 4: M2
user 5: A
user 6: A
user 7: A
user 8: B
user 9: B
user 10: B
user 11: C
user 12: C
user 13: C
user 14: D
user 15: D
user 16: D
user 22: A
success
```

修改后,用户角色表更新后会保存近外部的npy文件中。

具体代码:

```
while (1):
   func=input('input orders:')
   if not func:
     break
   #查看表格
   elif func=='tables':
     print ('password id table:')
     for key,value in paswd_id.items():
       print('{key}:{value}'.format(key = key, value = value))
     print('----')
     print('role_permission_table:')
     for key,value in role perm tb.items():
       print('{key}:{value}'.format(key = key, value = value))
     print('----')
     print('user_role_table:')
     for i in range(len(user role tb)):
       if user role tb[i]:
         print('user '+str(i)+': '+str(user_role_tb[i]))
     print('----')
   elif func=='modify':
     print ('what to modify?\n type 1:password_id\n type
2:role_permission\n type 3:user_role')
     md=input('>')
     if not func:
       break
     #switch(md):
     if md==('1'):
       pass
     elif md==('2'):
       print('the role you want to modify is:')
       r=input('role:')
       print('type a:add permission\ntype b:delete permission')
       f=input('>>')
       if f=='a':
         print('the permission to add is:')
         p=input('>>>')
         role_perm_tb[r].append(p)
       elif f=='b':
```

```
print('the permission to delete is:')
          p=input('>>>')
          plist=(role_perm_tb[r])
          plist.remove(p)
          role_perm_tb[r]=plist
      #np.save('user_role_tb.npy',user_role_tb)
        for key,value in role_perm_tb.items():
          print('{key}:{value}'.format(key = key, value = value))
        print('success')
        #np.save('user role tb.npy',user role tb)
     elif md==('3'):
        print('type a:add a user\ntype b:delete a user')
        f=input('>>')
        if f=='a':
          print('the role you want to modify is:')
          r=input('role:')
          if role contract standard[r]<3 and
role_contract[r]>=role_contract_standard[r]:
           print('access denied!')
           break
          print('the user number to add is:')
          p=int(input('>>>'))
          user_role_tb[p]=r
          role contract[r]+=1
          for i in range(len(user role tb)):
            if user role tb[i]:
              print('user '+str(i)+': '+str(user_role_tb[i]))
          np.save('user_role_tb.npy',user_role_tb)
          print('success')
        elif f=='b':
          print('the user number to delete is:')
          p=int(input('>>>'))
          user role tb[p]='no role'
          role_contract[r]-=1
          print('user_role_table:')
          for i in range(len(user_role_tb)):
```

```
if user_role_tb[i]:
    print('user '+str(i)+': '+str(user_role_tb[i]))

np.save('user_role_tb.npy',user_role_tb)
print('success')
```

理解与总结

RBAC模型具体种类、实现方式多种多样,但最核心的思想是在用户与权限之间加一层角色的抽象,让权限只需要与角色关联;并且维护好用户--角色的映射关系,角色之间的分级与继承关系。最终目标是实现简洁有效的管理。

而需要解决的最大问题就是用户角色的分配问题,和不同用户竞争同一角色的互斥问题,最后是对这些庞大映射关系的管理问题。

在这次试验中我采用的方法是设置管理员和互斥标准表,映射关系在设计好后自动初始化并且妥善保存,之后对映射关系的修改、新老用户的流动,都需要经过管理员的修改与认证。